## Was it Done Ignorantly or Inten-

tionally!

"They have adopted a temporary National nstitution, in the preamble of which, unlike our od old one signed by Washington, they omit Sovereign and Independent States.' Why? The preamble to the Constitution of the Contlanta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel, reads as as ends, but as means-necessary, but distasteful

We, the people of the Confederate States, each ates of America.

Now, what could have been the object of the of the real value of the Union; but such action resident in making that pretended quotation? as that of the Connecticut Legislature tends to 'as the falsehood stated to give more point to delay the result, and is, therefore, as direct air s argument against secession, or was it made in and comfort to the rebellion as could be rendered tire ignorance of the subject upon which he by money or armies. ofessed to enlighten the people?

# The Great Contest in Virginia.

Rastern Virginia is soon to be the theater of he great conflict of arms which will fill an im- illustration of the difference between supporting ortant page in history. The great Northern tion. He calls out troops to protect Washington rmy has commenced its march towards Rich- and save the Government from overthrow. That nond, and soon it will be decided whether its on-vard tread will be seriously retarded before it eaches the strongly entrenched Capital of the He turns out of office, wherever he can find Southern Confederacy. The skill of the South- them, those who do not think with him on the ern officers and the valor of the Southern soldiers | Chicago Platform, without any reference to their will soon be tested upon their chosen fields of bat- loyalty to the Government. That is supporting le. The engagements in Western Virginia have hown a wide difference in the character of the two act on the distinction Mr. Lincoln has himself mination and in bravery the Northern troops under supporting the Administration. To the first we owe allegiance; to the latter we owe nothing. Gen. McClellax have manifested a decided su- From the Constitution and the Union spring the periority. The Confederate army before Rich- Government; from the Chicago Platform and the mend must be made up of the best material of Republican party the Administration .- Cincinthe South. It is composed of volunteers, and they profess to be in arms to maintain those rights which should nerve them to deels of valor. They have led us to believe that they would fight to the ast to achieve their independence. The issue will soon be upon them. If they make a bold and gallant stand, even if borne down in the struggle, they will command the sympathy and respect that brave men are ever entitled to, but if they fail to display the courage which has been conceded to them, deep will be their fall. If ther re-enact the scenes of their army in Western Virginia, they will become the ridicule and laughing stock of the world. For the honor of the American name, even if lisastriously defeated, we trust they will only vield after a resistance worthy a brave and chivdrous race. The result of the conflict in Eastrn Virginia will decide the destiny of the Southrn Confederacy. The overwhelming defeat of he Confederate army in Virginia may not stop Austria, Russia or France. The American peohe war, but it will virtually decide the contest We shall look for the Confederates to put forth every energy to hold the Federal forces in check -for if they are compelled to retreat from Richnond, it must result in the demoralization of their army, and their cause throughout and public virtue to prevent this overthrow of the the South. If they are unable to maintain their liberty of the people which, if accomplished, we nosition in Virginia, it will weaken whatever conidence foreign powers may have placed in their The difference between supporting the Governbility to maintain their independence, and re ment and supporting an administration should nove all chance of a recognition of their nation- ever be kept in view. lity abroad, with the loss of the moral effect that recognition would give them. The Adminisration and General Scorr of course fully appreint. act only the difficulties of a movement on lichmond, but the importance of its results. We in not therefore doubt but they have the means rovided to make success not only possible. ith intense anxiety for the result of is issue. A defeat of the Federal forces the movement on Richmond will give ope and courage to the rebels, and inspire them ith renewed zeal and enthusiasm in their cause. is effect would be to prolong and embitter the onflict. While on the other hand, the decisive secess of the Federal army, and the occupancy i Richmond, would inspire increased confidence the ability of the Government to maintain its stegrity and overcome the great rebellion. Again e repeat, the impending crisis will be watched ith intense anxiety, equally alike by the people

### The Corwin Amendment. The Hartford (Conn.) Times, speaking of the

idden the notes of triumph.

efeat of the Corwin amendment by the Repubcan Legislature of Connecticut, sava; Such is the action of our Legislature! It is a her followed the advice of the New York Triepublicans follow his directions!

nember that the Corwin amendment was passed consider it treason to exercise such freedom of y a Republican majority of Congress, and was speech. pproved by Mr. Lincoln in his inaugural address. 't is simply a proposition to embody in the Contitution a provision that the General Government hall not interfere with slavery in the States tucky, and urges an alliance with the Southern where it exists. It has, then, no relation to the Confederacy:

Stension of slavery in the Territories, and in no manner militates against the assumed position Congress. The single subject which engages the of thousands of conservative Republicans. It was emphatically a measure of that party in Con- comes the duty of the Kentucky members? What rese, and can, therefore, be opposed now only is their course? to conciliate the ultra abolition fanatics of the dent in his message gives the anomalous doctrine PHILLIPS, GIDDINGS and GREEKY school. In this its quietus. Congress refuses to recognize it. view the action of the Connecticut Legislature Kentucky can not be neutral, is now the mandate is peculiarly unfortunate. It not only tends to create alarm among Union men at the South, and will she cast her destinies—with the free or the to arm the rebel leaders with fresh arguments to slave States? That is the present, abiding delude their followers, but it disgusts hundreds of and unavoidable question. The Union in thousands of loyal Northern citizens, who desire destroyed; the last hope for peace has been to finish the war for the practical benefit of the disappointed; neutrality is declared to be disappointed; Then what? Kencountry, and not for the advantage of the Re- tucky has to enter actively into this war, furnish mblican party. To accomplish this desire, the men and money to carry it on, and share its for nation must rely upon two forces their superiority in men and money over the rebeis, and ment, assume her portion of the six hundred their strict adherence to justice in their dealing millions of dollars, and engage in a bloody war with the Southern people. No man can dream with the slaveholding States, or at once proclaim that the South can be subjugated and held in her independence and seek alliance with the Confederate States to repel invasion. You men, that condition, and whoever advances such an Union men, who have so often said that when the ides is either of weak intellect or determined to time to fight comes, you would be on the side of use his best endeavors to create a permanent the South, where are you now? That time is separation of the Confederacy. The leaders of upon you. You Crittenden voters, who avowed the rebellion are the great criminals—their followers deluded, but generally honest men, who ercion, subjugation, war, or Southern independhave been taught to believe that the Northern ence. mind is abolitionized and bent upon taking from independence and Southern alliance. We believe them their property. The Corwin amendment the last hope of Constitutional Liberty, the rewas proposed to counteract this distrust, and was maining chance of Republican Government, is designed as a perpetual guarantee that the free wrapped up in the cause of Southern Independ-States, notwithstanding their enormous increase in population, wealth and power, would not inerfere with the institutions of the South. It three gun boats, and pass them over the bars on has ever been conceded by all men, except the John Brown abolitionists, that Congress has no that to send forward the gun boats would be impower to abolish slavery where it exists in a possible. They will remain where they are until

in words what is implied as a fair construction, and can not, therefore, violate the conscience of any man who is intent upon obedience to the

Why is it rejected? Why are the Republican press silent in defence of its merits and in dem onstration of its wisdom? Do they believe that this war can go on forever without terms of peace being arrived at? Do they imagine that the has the ability and industry to fill the place with present tension of the popular mind is eternal, and crodit to himself, profit to the students and honor that the people will never arise to scan all the acts connected with this war, in the present as well as in the past? There are two facts, supreme and everlasting, which will dominate and shape the civil strife which now distracts the nation. The The Albany Argus calls attention to the inac- first is, that the Union must and will be preserved; racy of the President's quotation, in his late the second, that it can never be preserved by an ssage to Congress, from the preamble of the anti slavery policy. Secession and abolition must Unstitution of the Confederate States. The go down together. They must die as they have lived, sworn allies and friends-common male-The true hope which Union men foster through

Ve the people,' and substitute 'We the deputies of this struggle is the purification of the nation They trust that all political heresies will be over hy this deliberate pressing out of view the the whelmed by the strong currents of popular patriotism now running to the security of the constitulerate States, as we find it published in the tion. They do not regard force and bloodshed means, to which they are compelled by the duty they owe their government and themselves. ate acting in its sovereign and independent There is nothing, and there will be nothing, vingracter, in order to form a permanent Federal dictive in their feeling, and they who behold an overnment, establish justice, insure domestic abolition opportunity in the struggle are doomed, urselves and our prosperity-invoking the favor not only to personal disappointment, but to the and guidance of Almighty God—do ordain and people's contempt. The power of our arms, it is tablish this Constitution for the Confederate hoped, will awaken the citizens of revolted States to a sense of the wickedness of their leaders and

# The Difference Between the Govern

ment and the Administration. Mr. Lincoln has himself afforded a very fair

the Administration. We propose that the Democracy of Ohio shall

This distinction should not be forgotten. The Democracy of the North have freely contributed men and money to sustain and preserve the Government. They can prove their patriotism and loyalty, if any proof be necessary, by generously and cheerfully upholding the Government in its legitimate action. But while doing this they reserve the right to criticise canvass and censure, if need be, the conduct o those who administer the Government. This is the right of freemen. The people, under our in stitutions, are the rulers and the officers servants. The easence of liberty would be gone-the idea of self-government would be a farce, if the peo ple-the rulers-had not the right to set i judgment upon the conduct of their represents as some desire it to be, for the citizen to pas upon the acts or conduct of public officials, we shall be under a despotism as galling as that of ple may voluntarily permit those restraints upon individual and public freedom; the frenzy of passion and prejudice may subvert the principles ipon which free institutions are based, but we be lieve there is yet enough of personal independence would regard as a greater calamity than disunion

A Weak Subterfuge. The Journal, driven to the wall by the exposures of its inconsistencies and its advocacy of disunion, now attempts to escape deserved odium by charging "treason" upon those who, while they are in favor of the Government exerting its whole power to maintain its integrity, can not sympa ut probable. The whole country will await thize with or approve all the official acts of the Administration and the Republican leaders. The people, who are not only anxious to preserve the Government, but at the same time constitutional liberty and the institutions which have made us a great and prosperous nation, can not be deterred by the epithet "traitor" from scrutinizing and condemning those who, under the plea of saving the Union, are subverting the principles upon which it is based, and which have been its glory There is more danger that we shall come ou of this war with the rights of self-government restricted than we shall fail to attain the just the North and of the South, for its results can by Mr. Carrenden in Congress says, "is not objects of the war which the resolution proposed waged for conquest or subjugation, or interferearing upon the destinies of the Republic. We ing with the rights of the established constituticipate the triumph of the Northern army, but tions of these States, but to maintain and defend at without a fearful sacrifice of life, that will the supremacy of the Constitution with the right of equality under it unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease." Men who hold such sentiments, the Journal, which but a short time ago was advocating the policy of letting the States that desired to leave the Union, go in peace, denounces as irtual declaration of a purpose, on the part of traitors, but we opine that the great mass of the se Republicans to interfere whenever they deem people will pass a different judgment upon them, t advisable—with slavery in the Southern States. and will regard the sentiments expressed by Mr. une, and defeated even the Corwin amendment. CRITTENDEN as the true policy of the country and the paper which thus advised them openly and the one that should control the Administra inges itself on the side of those who declare tion in the prosecution of the war. The Jouris war to be an abolition crusade. Nay, the nel will find that the people of the North can aplitution only when it can be used to aid the pur- preciate the distinction between supporting ose of these fanatics! And our Connecticut government and supporting the acts of those who happen to administer the government, and that The Ohicago Times, in commenting upon the while sustaining the former they will, if necesabove, remarks—the readers of this paper will re- sary, condemn the latter, even if that print does

### Neutrality of Kentucky. The Lexington Statesman, a secession print thu

discusses the present neutral position of Kenvigorous prosecution of the war. What then be-

urselves to be anti-war, anti coercion, anti-Re-

As often said before, our voice is for disunion ence. God help the cause.

Gun Boars. - The contractors to raise the

Approval of the Acts of the President -Speech of Mr. Breckinridge. This was discussed at some length, when the nour of the special order arrived, and the resolu-

Governor Morron returned home yesterday morning from Washington City. We learn from him that the General Government has agreed to reimburse the State to the amount of half a mil- taken up. sent forward, and that the means will be furnish tent himself simply with a vote; but now h State regiments, under the command of Colonels lieved from a large expense in their and pressing embarrassments.

Return of the Governor.

Breckinridge's Speech. We publish this morning the speech of Mr. BRECKINGIDGE, delivered in the Senate on Tues day last upon the present condition of public from approving the acts, he thought this high ofaffairs, as reported by telegraph for the New ficer should be rebuked by both houses of Con-York Tribune and Herald. It is not a verbatim gress. The President has just established blockreport, but undoubtedly fairly presents the sentigive the speech as a South side view of the great | the President do it when they refused? The Concircumstances invest the sayings of Mr. BRECK. March, which he would read. He then read an INRIDGE with an unusual degree of interest at the extract of Mr. Douglas' speech, declaring that present time for the public generally, and how- New Orleans, or Charleston, more than at Chiever decidedly they may dissent from the opinions | cago. ability and eloquence.

## Mr. Lovejey.

The following just censure of the course pur-

bing him as a great blockhead with a big voice. They don't know much about him. In that which we have had to say of the individual, and the absence in him of the qualities which distinguish men who are useful in their day and generation, we had nothing to say of the merits of the propositions, in themselves considered, which he thrust upon the House. Mr. Lovejov's difficulty was, and generally is, he was not minding his own business. There were several falsehoods implied in the string of resolutions which he offered. He reads the New York Tribane, believes in it, becomes hot headed and roars. At a moment when the thing to do is to hush the petty discord of old of the Gove nment, he rushes in to make conturning fugitive slaves, insinuates that the army has been engaged in that business, when it has not. The army has respected the laws of the States which it occupies. It has not made war upon the institution of slavery. That is what hurts Mr. Lovejoy. He would be happy to convert the war for the maintenance of the Government into a crusade against slavery, unconscious or careless of the fact that such a course would demoralize the North, and produce infinite losses and embarrassments of the most fatal description. The war has one object, which is clear as the sun -the establishment of the authority of the Na tional Government in all the States. There is no purpose of subjugating States or emancipatthinks that he moves in a straight line, and whatever he inpinges against must abide the consequences. If he were to make a journey, he should, to carry out his notions, refuse to travel in a straight line. If he comes to a precipice, he must walk over. What of broken bones? He isn'tresponsible for the attraction of gravitation. Now, in truth, this bull-headedness that prides itself in straight lines, is neither statesmanship nor good point by indirection than he made in his resolutions. Does any one suppose he meant merely to say it is not the duty of our soldiers to be slave is the way it was voted upon; but he intended to assert that the army should be employed in the extinction of slavery. If he had expressed his a dozen votes cast for his resolution The beauty of his course is seen in the fact that he is regard-"Love your enemies." They certainly love him.

A Distressing Suicide. A married woman named Seymore, who resid truly a distressing case .- Corydon Democrat.

# From the Philadelphia Press of Friday.

in New York -- The Temper of the Second Soldiers.

for some months in Richmond, Virginia. TO THEM. Our informant visited many of the soldiers the act? Does it not overide all other law? Is it when they were quartered near Richmond, for the not substituting the rule of a military commandpurpose of obtaining an insight into their real sen- | er for the laws of the land? What more authority ents, and though professing himself, for his had this officer to appoint Marshal for the city of own salety, to be a rank secessionist, he found Baltimore than he had to appoint a pastor for one many of them dissatisfied, and they complained of their congregation or a President for one of bitterly of the treatment to which they had been their banks? The Constitution guards the people subjected. Quite a number did not hesitate to de- against any seizure without a warrant of judicial clare, when they ascertained he was from the authority. Has not the President of the United North, that they would embrace the first oppor. States, by one broad, sweeping act, laid his hands tunity to desert into our lines, and that if a great upon the private correspondence of the whole battle occurred, they would rather fire upon their community? Who demands it, as conformable own associates than the Union army. to the Constitution? I am told, sir—and if I had the power I would offer a resolution to inquire ced against their will to enter the Confederate into it, in the name of the public liberties-I am army, three alternatives, as they expressed it, told that at this moment, in the jail in this city, being placed before them-"to enlist, to go to there are individuals who have been taken by jail, or to be hung." When it is considered that military authorities from Maryland and other not a few of them have no sympathy with the States, and now lie here and can not get out, and secession movement; that they have received lit- in some instances they have actually been forgottle or no pay; that their provisions are scant, it is ten. I was told of one instance where a man was not singular that they are anxious to desort. It put in jail here and forgotten. His friends made must not be inferred, however, that these feel-ings are universal. On the contrary, the prevail-looked into the case and found nothing against ing opinion among the soldiers is that they will him, and he was discharged. But, in the rush of have an easy victory over the North, and the events, the very existence of this man, and the officers do all in their power to inspire them with cause of his imprisonment, was forgotten. We confidence. General Beauregard, about the close may have this joint resolution to approve these of June, in addressing his troops, assured them | acts and make them valid, but we can not make that he had a strong hope that on the Fourth of them valid in fact. I know that Congress, in the July he would dine at Willard's Hotel, in Washington; that he would then immediately march priate money, but it has been expended by the upon Philadelphia, from which point he would President without warrant of law. But whatever proceed to New York, and there alone, on the unconstitutional act he may have committed can banks of the Hudson, dictate terms of peace to not be cured by a joint resolution. It stands

The Confederates have been paying off ing any officer of the Government responsible for some of their employes lately. The editor of the Indiana Journal says he has got a "Jeff Davis I regard as the usurpations of the Executive, and half dollar."-N. A. Ledger.

the Northern army.

tion approving of the acts of the President was lion of dollars in Treasury notes for the advances Mr. Breckinridge, (opp.) of Kentucky, spoke made by the State in equipping the trooms already at length in opposition to the resolution. He said, under ordinary circumstances he might coned by the Federal authorities to equip the addi- thought it required to give expression to his tional regiments called into the service. The two views. It was proposed by resolution to declare the acts of the President approved. The resolution, in its face, seems to admit that the acts of HACKLENAN and WALLACE, through the influence the President were not performed in accordance of the Governor, have also been accepted in the with the Constitution and the laws. If that were Federal service, and the State will thus be re- the case, then he would be glad to have some reason assigned showing the power of Congress to indemnify the President for a breach of the Confurther maintenance. These arrangements of stitution. He denied that one branch of the govthe Governor, if perfected, as they doubtless ecument can indemnify public officers in another will be, will relieve the State from all financial branch for violation of the Constitution and laws. The powers conferred on the government by the embarrassments and save the necessity of the people of the States are the measure of its aufurther sales of bonds as provided for in the act thority. These powers are confided in different providing a loan for war purposes. We are in- departments, and their boundaries are determined. formed that Mr. HARVEY, Treasurer of State, and the Legislative Department its powers, and who was with the Governor in Washington to the Judicial Department its powers, and he deaid in accomplishing the arrangements we have nied that either can encroach on the other, or inalluded to, will return to the National Capital demnify the other for usurpations of the power his morning with the necessary vouchers to se confided by the Constitution. Congress has no cure the reimbursement of the advances already tional acts of the President, than the President made by the State in aid of the General Gov- to make valid the acts of the Supreme Court, ernment. We suggested some time ago that the encroaching on the executive power, or the Su proper policy for the State was to obtain from the tive encroaching on the judicial power. The res Federal Government, in some shape, its outlay olution substantially declares that Congress may for equipping the troops called into the United add to the Constitution or take from it in a man-States service, and it gives us pleasure to say that ner not provided by that instrument; that a bare there is every prospect that the State treasury and tional which is unconstitutional by the same authe State credit will be thus relieved from present thority; so in whatever view the power granted by this resolution is utterly subversive of the Constitution. It might be well to ask if the Presi dent has assumed powers not conferred. He should confine himself to the acts enumerated in the resolution, acts which he declared to be usurpations on the part of the executive; and so far ndes. Where is the clause in the Constitution ments expressed by the Ex-Vice President. We to confer authority, and by what authority did issue before the country, from one who was the stitution declares that Congress alone have power to declare war, yet the President has made war. candidate of that portion of the Confederacy for In the last session the Senator from Illinois President in the political contest of 1869. These (Douglas) delivered a speech on the 15th of the President had no right to make a blockade at

he advances, all must accord to him boldness, He also read from a speech of Daniel Webster delivered in 1832, declaring that Gen. Jackson had no right to blockade Charleston. He said he approved these sentiments uttered by these eminent statesmen, who were formerly regarded as sound, and thought the time would again come when it would not be thought treason to maintain sued by Mr. Loveror, an abolition Representa- them. The resolution proceeds to approve the tive from Illinois, is from the Cincinnati Commer act of the President enlisting men for three and cial, a decided Republican print. If we had said five years. By what authority of the Constituthe same things, it would have been charged that tion and laws has he done this? The power is we were influenced by partisan sympathies. We fore it must be illegal and unconstitutional; again are happy to notice that one Republican print has the President by his own will has added immense the manliness to condemn the attempt to divert ly to the army, whereas the Constitution says this war from its true object, the preservation of He has also added to the navy against the warrant the Union, and the integrity of the Government. of the Constitution. These acts are not efended The Commercial thus exceriates Mr. Lovejoy: on constitutional or legal grounds, and he pro-A few of our subscribers think we have done nounced them usurpations. This resolution goes Mr. Lovejoy (M. C.) great injustice, in descri- on to recite that the President has suspended the writ of habeas corpus, and proposes to ratify and make that valid. We have a great deal of talk about rights-the rights of States, the rights of individuals, and some of them have been said to be shadowy and imaginary, but the right of every citizen to be arrested only by warrant of law, and his right to have his body brought before a judicial authority, in order that the grounds of that arrest may be determined on, is a real right There can be no dispute about that. It is the right of rights to all-high, low, rich or poor. It is especially the right of that class which his Excellency the President calls plain people. It is a right, the respect for which is a measure of procontroversies, and make war with all the power gress and civilization. It is a right that has been struggled for, fought for, guarded by laws, and fusion. His resolution that it is not the duty of backed up in constitutions. To have maintained the United States Army to employ itself in re- it by arms, to have suffered for it, then to have it established on foundations so immutable that the authority of the sovereign could not shake it, is the chief glory of the British people, from whom we derive it. In England the Legislative power alone can suspend it. The monarch of England can not suspend that right. But the trans-Atlantic freemen seem to be eager to approve and ratify acts which a European monarch dare not perform. It needs no legal argument to show that the President can not suspend the writ of habeas corpus. I content myself with referring to the fact, that it is classed among the legislative powers by the Constitution. conferring powers on the President touches not the question. I may add that upon no occasion ing slaves. Mr. Lovejoy professes to be per mas it ever occur asset on the part of principle. He recollect, that this power exists on the part of principle. the Executive. On one occasion Mr. Jefferson thought the time had arrived when the writ might se suspended, but he did not undertake to do it himself, and did not even recommend it. He submitted it to Congress, and in the long debates which followed there was not the least intimation that the power belonged to the Executive. I then point to the Constitution, and ask Senators from what clause they deduce the right, by any fair consense. And Mr. Lovejoy don't go straight in his struction of the instrument itself, what part conmovements, though he pretends to do so. There never was a more tricky attempt to arrive at a constitution and the laws, and faithfully to execute them. The most eminent commentators of the constitution declare it to be a legislative catchers? That is the way he worded it, and that right. The opinion of the present Chief Justice. which has never been answered, makes all further argument idle and superfluous; and one of the worst signs of the times is the manner in which meaning honestly, there would have been perhaps that opinion has been received. A subordinate military officer in Baltimore arrests a private citizen and confines him in a fortress. His friends el by Vallandigham, Burnett, and others, in the get a writ of habeas corpus, but it can not be exlight of a comforter. He is worth more than half ecuted. The Chief Justice then gives his opinion a dozen secession votes to them. We don't know which is commended, not only by the profession how well he may fulfill the Divice injunction: of which he is so great an ornament, but by al thoughful men in the country. The newspapers of the country, and the men excited by violent passions, have denounced the Chief Justice, but nave not answered his opinion. There it stands one of those productions which will add to hisre ed about one mile and a half north of Lanesville, nown. The abuse of the press, and the refusal in this county, committed suicide some ten days to respect just authority, and the attempt to make ago by shooting herself with a gun. Her hus that high judicial officer odious, will yet recoil on band had loaded the gun for the purpose of kill-these men. I honor him for the courage with ing some birds. Leaving the gun at the house he which he did his duty, as well as for the calm and walked out a short distance on some business, temperate manner in which he performed it when he heard the gun fire and his wife scream, am glad he yet remains among us, a man so re when he hastened back and found that she had markable for his honored length of years and his shot herself through the body. She lived a few eminent public services, and for the rectitude of hours afterwards. She stated before she died his private life, that he may be justly ranked that she had put the muzzle of the gun against among the most illustrious Americans of our her side and pushed the trigger with the ramrod. day. You propose to make this act of the Presi-She also confessed the cause of her rash act, dent valid without making a defense of it; either which in justice to her husband we will state, on legal or constitutional grounds. What would fully exonerates him, but lays a heavy load of be the effect? In thus approving what the Presiguilt on another man whom she charged with dont has done in the past, you invite him to do having seduced her from the paths of virtue while like in the future, and the law of the country will he (being her family physician) was attending lie prostrate at the feet of the Executive, and in her for some peculiar affection which had much his discretion he may substitute the military powdepressed and afflicted her mind. When she came | er for judicial authority. Again, Mr. President, to realize her guilt and fearing it would come to although there are few of us here who take the the ears of her husband, she resolved to put an view of the constitution by this right, which I are end to her life. Such is her statement. As a advocating to day, I trust we will not, under any matter of course we know nothing about the circumstances, fail to protest in temperate but truth of the matter, and therefore, withhold from manly language against what we consider a usurprint the name of the party implicated. It is pation of the President. Let me call the attention of the Senate briefly to other acts against which I protest in the name of the constitution and the people I represent. You have practically Beauregard to Dictate Terms of Peace martial law all over this land. The houses of private citizens are searched without warrant of law. The right of the citizen to bear arms is We had a very interesting interview yesterday rendered nugatory by their being taken from them with an intelligent gentleman who was formerly without judicial process, and upon mere susa resident of this city, but who has been living picion. Individuals are seized without legal warrant, and imprisoned. The other day, since Con-THE REBEL SOLDIERS, AND WHAT BEAUREGARD SAID gress met, a military officer in Baltimore appoint ed a Marshal of that city. Will any man defend

there, and will stand forever. Nor can this Con-

gress prevent a succeeding Congress from hold-

against which I wish to record the protest of those

cen trampled under foot by the military, and are being now trampled under foot every day in the He said he was delivering a speech against giv-presence of the two Houses of Congress, and yet ing too much power to the President, and was so great on one side is the passion of the hour, and so astonishing the stupid amazement of the against an increase of the standing army, and other, that we take it as natural, as right, and as gave, as an excuse for voting for the bill, the f course. We are rushing, sir, and with rapid present state of public affairs. He did say he strides, from a constitutional government into a would take some rssk of despotism, and repeated military despotism. The Constitution says the freedom of speech and of the press shall not be the States would return to their allegiance, but abridged, yet three days ago, in the city of St. Louis, a military officer with four hundred soldiers -that was his warrant-went into a news. as Territories. He did say so then, and believed paper office in that city, removed the types, so now, and thought the events of the next six and declared that the paper should be no longer published, and gave, among other reasons, that it was fabricating reports injurious to the United States soldiers in Missouri. Is tor proved what he said, and contended that it there a Senator here, a citizen of this land, who was evident that the Constitution was to be put will say that the slightest color of authority exists on the part of a military officer for depriving a citizen of liberty or property without a warrant dictatorial powers. He then referred to the speech of law, or to suppress the freedom of the press? of Mr. Dixon of Connecticut, who said, in sub-And we are told by the same dispatch that the stance, that if African slavery stood in the way it proprietors of the paper submitted, and intended | must be abolished. o make an appeal. To whom? To the judicial authorides? No, sir. But to Major General ator read what he did say on the subject, as Fremont, when he should reach St. Louis. The published yesterday? civil authorities of the country are paralyzed, and practical martial law is being established all over the most violent Republicans had possession of the land. The like never happened in this the Government, and referred to the bill intro country before, and it would not be tolerated in any country in Europe which pretends to the elements of civilization and liberty. George Wash ington carried the thirteen colonies through the ed that the very title was enough to show that the war of the Revolution without martial law. The Constitution was to be put aside. President of the United States could not conduct the Government three months without resorting to it. I presume every Senator has read the opinion of the Chief Justice to which I have referred. I shall content myself with reading a few extracts, to present my opinions on the subject. Mr. B. read from the closing part of Judge Taney's opinion.] Thus the President has assumed the legislative and judicial powers, and concentrated in his hands the executive, legislative and judicial powers, which in every age has been the very evidence of despotism, and he ex ercises them to-day, while we sit in the Legislature at the other end of the Capitol. Mr. Presi dent, what is the excuse-what is the justification, necessity? I answer, first, there was no necessity. Was it necessary to preserve the visible emblems of Federal authority here that the Southern coast should have been blockaded? Did not the same necessity exist when Congress, at the last session, refused to pass the Force bill? Was it necessary to the existence of the Union, till Congress should meet, that the powers not conferred by the Constitution should be assumed? Was there a necessity for overrunning the State of Missouri? Was there a necessity for raising the largest army ever assembled on the American nent, and for collecting the largest flect ever collected in an American harbor? Congress may deem it was necessary in contemplation of a protracted struggle for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union. What I mean to say is, that there was none of that overruling necessity for present preservation which may apply to usurman in Maryland who was confined so long in Fort McHenry, was there any necessity of confining him instead of turning him over to the civil authorities? The chief charge was, that the week before he had been concerned in treasonable acts. Was not the judicial authority there to take charge of him, and if convicted, to punish him? If there was a necessity in the present state of affairs, and Congress in session here, then what a long necessity we have before us and impending over us. Let Congress approve and ratify these acts, and there may occur a necessity which will justify the President in superseding the law in every State in this Union, and there will not be a vestige of civil authority left to rise against this usurpation of military power. But I deny this doctrine of necessity. I deny that the Presi dent of the United States may violate the Constitution upon the ground of necessity. The doctrine is utterly subversive of the Constitution. It substitutes the will of one man for a written Constitution. The Government of the United States, which draws its life from the Constitution. does not rest upon an implied consent. It rests upon an express and written consent, and the Government may exercise such powers and such only as are given in this written form of govern ment. The people of these States conferred on this agent of theirs just such powers as they deemed necessary. All others were retained. The Constitution was made for all contingencies-for peace and for war; and they conferred all the power they deemed necessary, and more can not be assumed. If the power be not sufficient, still none others were granted, and none others can be exercised. Will this be denied? Is the idea to be advanced that all Constitutional questions are to be made subordinate entirely to the opinions and ideas that may prevail at the hour with reference to political unity? It has been held heretofore, and I thought it was axio matic, and received by the world, that the terms of the Constitution of the United States were the measures of power on the one side, and of obe dience on the other. Let us take care how we establish a principle that, under any presumed stress of circumstances, powers not granted may be assumed. Take care and do not furnish an argument to the world and history that it shall not respect that authority which no longer respects its own limitations. These are a few of the reasons that will control my vote against this resolution. I hope it will be voted upon, and if it should receive a majority, as I fear it will, i will be an invitation to the President of the United States, in the absence of all legislation, to do the like acts whenever, in his opinion, it may be necessary. What will be the effect of it in Ken tucky, and Missouri, and everywhere? In his discretion he will feel himself warranted in subordinating the civil to the military power, and to im prison citizens without the warrant of law, and to of Austria is sadly given to drink; Queen Victosuspend the writ of hubeas corpus, and establish ria, although able to hold a drawing room, has martial law, to make searches and suppress the really been seriously affected, nervously and othpress, and to do all those acts which rest on the erwise, by the death of her mother, and other will and authority of a military commander. In causes; Garibaldi is now as well as usual-has my judgment, if we pass this, we are upon the never suffered from more than an ugly rheumatic eve of putting, so far as we can, in the hands of gout or gouty rheumatism. the President of the United States the power of a The Princess Mary, of Cambridge, whose be dictator. With such a beginning as this what are trothal to Duke of Newcastle has been announwe to expect in the future? When we see men im | ced, is a very comely personage but very stoutprisoned within hail of the Capitol, without war- so stout, in fact, that she finds crinoline entirely rant, and Congress in session, and the courts paraly- superfluous, except around the bottom of he zed and Congress not rising in a protest of indignant skirts, and it is said that it has been necessary of terms against it, we may well be filled with gloomy late to enlarge the door of her carriage. A marforebodings for the future. What may we riage was proposed between her and Victor Emexpect except a line of conduct in keeping with manual, and he was delighted at the prospect of what has been done? Is this a sontest to pre- a connection with the royal family of England serve the Union? If so, then it should be waged through the owner of so charming a face as that in a Constitutional manner. Is the doctrine to ob of the portrait which was shown to him. But tain that provinces are to be entirely subordinate when, on his visit to England, he saw the lady to the idea of political unity? Shall the rallying il Regalantuomo-himself no slender lad-he recry be the Constitution and the Union, or are we tired precipitately from the negotiation. "I can prepared to say that the Constitution is gone, but not marry that woman," said he, "she's broad the Union survives? What sort of a Union would enough to sit upon the seven hills of Rome." it be? Let this principle be announced, and let us carry on this contest with this spirit, winking at or approving the violations of this scared in strument, and the people will soon begin to inquire what will become of our liberties at the end us to decide is, whether the Constitution is to be locomotive on the Lafayette railroad running respected in this struggle, or whether we are called upon to follow the flag over the ruins of the constitution? I believe, without questioning the motives of any, the whole tendency of the pres- is a young gentleman well known in Indianapolis, ent proceedings is to establish a government and we have implicit confidence in his statements without limitations, and radically to change our frame and character of government. I was told the other day by a distinguished. American that many Americans abroad, when asked about the fatigued and sat down to rest and fell asleep, present condition of things here, said, "we thought Bogart lying on the track. Mr. Bell has a severe your federal government rested on consent, and wound upon his head which he got at the same how do you propose to maintain it by force?" Often the answer would be, "It was intended to time and place from the locomotive. The scene rest on consent, but it has failed. It is not of the affair was near Whitestown on the Lafaystrong enough, and we intend to make it strong etterailroad. enough, and to change the character of the government, and we will give it all the strength we deem essential without regard to the provisions of the Constitution, which was made some eighty years ago, and has been found not fit for the present condition of affairs." I think it is well that the attention of the country should be called to the tendency of things. I know there are thoughtful, conservative men-thousands of men love the Constitution-scattered through the adhering States who would never consent to make this contest with any purpose to interfere with the personal rights of political communities. He then referred to a suggestion in a Northern paper that a change in the character of the government was contemplated, and also to a speech made by the present Secretary of War, in which he said the Southern States must be subdued, and, at the end of this contest, there would be no Virginians

as such or Carolinians, but all Americans. I call on Senators to defend the Constitutionality of

this contest without regard to the Constitution

content myself in saying that it never was con-

templated by the framers of the Constitution that

this Government should be maintained by military

force or by subjugating different political commu-

nities. It was declared by Madison and by Ham-

ilton himself, that there was no competency in the

Government thus to preserve it. Suppose the

military subjugation is successful-suppose the

army marches through Virginia and the Gulf

States to New Orleans-then the war is prose-

cuted unconstitutionally. Even if there were war-

rant of law for it, it would be the overthrow of

the Constitution. There is no warrant in the

Constitution to conduct the contest in that form.

In further proof of how they intend to conduct

the contest, I refer to the speech of the eloquent

Senator from Oregon [Mr. Baker], when he declared he was for direct war, and said that for

as that Senator is concerned, he proposed to con-

who are unwilling to see the Constitution sub- congratulations, and the Senator declared that, verted, under whatever pretext, necessity or unless the people of these States were willing to obey the Federal Government, they must be re-Mr. B. then re enumerated the several acts in duced to the condition of the Territories; and, he the resolution, to which he had referred. These added, he would govern them by Governors from fundamental rights, sir, the sanctity of which is Massachusetts and Illinois. This was said seri

the measure of progress and civilization, have ously, and afterwards repeated. Mr. Baker [Rep.] from Oregon, explained keeping his usual constitutional guarded position that he would risk a little to save all. He hope they would not, he thought it better for civiliztion and humanity that they should be governed months would show that it would be better if the

Senator believed it too. Mr. Breckinridge said the answer of the Ser aside. It was utterly subversive of the Constitu tion and of public liberty to clothe any one with Mr. Dixon (Rep.) of Connecticut, had the Sen

Mr. Breckinridge said it appeared to him that duced by Mr. Pomeroy to suppress the slave holding rebellion, and which also contained a provision for the abolition of slavery. He contend

Mr. Bingham (Rep.) of Michigan, asked i he contended that this was not a slaveholding re

Mr. Breckinridge-I do, sir; I do. He then referred to the refusal of last session to make any compromise, though the Southern leaders said they would be satisfied with the Crittenden compromise. But all efforts were refused, and now any offers of peace are ruled out of order in one House, and it is vain and idle to argue for it. He wanted to let the country know that Congress deliberately refused the last effort to avert the norrors of an internal struggle. But why utter words? I shall trouble the Senate no longer. know that no argument or appeal will have any effect. I have cherished all my life an attach ment to the Union of these States under the Constitution of the United States, and I have always revered that instrument as one of the wisest of human works; but now it is put aside by the Executive of the United States, and those acts are about to be approved by the Senate, and I see proceedings inaugurated which, in my opinion, will lead to the utter subversion of the Constitu tion and public liberty. It is vain to oppose it. I am aware that, in the present temper of Congress, one might as well oppose his uplifted hand to the descending waters of Niagara, as to risk an appeal against these contemplated proceedings. The few of us left can only look with sadness on the melancholy drama being enacted be fore us. We can only hope that this flash of frenzy may not assume the form of chronic madness, but that Divine Providence may preserve of the Constitution. In the case of the for us and for posteritory, out of the wreek of a broken Union, the priceless principles of

tional liberty and self-government. Mr. Lane, (Rep.,) of Indiana, said he wanted to know if the President had not saved the country by prompt action. He sanctioned all done, and the people sanctioned it; and he sanctioned all to be done, when our victorious columns shall sweep treason from Old Virginia. The President had suspended the writ of habeas corpus, and he only regretted the corpus of Baltimore treason had not been suspended at the same time. Suppose the Senator from Kentucky had been elected esident, would be have refused to defend the Capital when he found that armed rebellion was deavoring to capture it? He believed not. He proceeded to allude to the seizure of telegraphic dispatches: severely commented on as a usarnation of power by the Senator from Kentucky. That seizure would be necessary perhaps to im plicate certain Senstors on this floor. He had read this day in a paper that a certain Senstor had telegraphed that President Lincoln's Congress would not be allowed to meet here on the Fourth of July. Mr. Breckinridge said he supposed the Senator

alluded to him

Mr. Lane replied that he did. Mr. Breckinride replied that his personal relations with the Senator precluded him from believing that he would do anything of the kind; but he had to say that the statement that he sent such a dispatch was totally unfounded. He would not pretend to deny all the charges made against him in the papers. He had attempted once, but found the charge reiterated in the same journal the second day after he had expressly denied it. He would say, however, now, that the statement that he had telegraphed Mr. Jefferson Davis, or written him that Kentucky would furnish him with 7,000 armed men was, like other charges, totally false. And he had been informe by the Governor of Kentucky that the charge in respect to him was equally false.

Mr. Lane then proceeded to defend the sup ression of certain traitorous newspapers, disarm ing the people in rebellion and other acts which the Senator from Kentucky deemed to be uncon stitutional. Allusion had been made to the com promise of last session, but he would only say that none was made because of traitors who occupied the now vacant seats. All that the asked now was the Kentucky remedy for treason

A Yankee letter writer abroad discourses several notables thus;

The French Emperor is pegging away vigor ously at his life of Casar; the Turkish Sultan i in the last hopeless stage of irrecoverable exhaustion; the Pope is suffering still from erysipe las and old age and general debility; F. Joseph

THE DEATH OF YOUNG BOGART.-We are a sured by Mr. Henry Bell, who was in company with young Bogart, killed near Lafayette on Wednesday night last, that he met his death statements to the contrary are false. Mr. Bell home, and walking some distance became

# Contraband.

It was a happy stroke for Gen. Butler's popularity that he declared necroes contraband of war It was a fair compromise between the party-o rather the wing of a party-that believes the ne gro sacred in the hands of his master, and the wing of another party that the negro is not proerty, and that it is no sin to steal and run off ne groes wherever found. Property in negroeshuman flesh-was thus recognized, and at the same time, it was found to be legal to steal a negro now and then, when he comes fairly in the way. We are content: but such demagogues, or impracticables in journalism as the editors of the big and little Tribunes" are not pleased. They just begin to find out that in applanding General Butler they have falsified their abolitionismthey are now clamoring for forcible emancipa tion of the slaves by the General Government Poor fools! They do not comprehend the charthese acts; or else admit that they carry on acter of the American people - Chicago Post.

GREELEY GETTING LOW DOWS .- We learn from the Chicago Journal that-"the semi-traitorous, mendacious and malicious course of the New York Tribune in reference to the Govern ment at Washington and its war officers, is not benefitting that concern or its editors. Horace Greeley, the philosopher of the Tribune, delivered a lecture on the times, at Belfast, Alleghany county, New York, on Tuesday evening last, to an audience of less than thirty persons. The prominent Republicans of the place, those who have formerly read and believed the Tribune doctrines. stayed away, and used their influence to keep others at home. He left the village before daylight the next morning."

THE KOKONO HOUSE .- Our old friend, F. M. that purpose nobody was so good as a Dictator. Randall, well knownin Indianapolis generally, Is anything more necessary to show that, so far has recently become the proprietor of the Kokomo House. We can conscientiously say guests from duct the contest without regard to the Constitu-tion? I heard no rebuke administered to the eminent Senator, but on the contrary, I saw warm Mr. Randall hospitably.

Army Correspondence.

CAMP BEELINGTON, Va., July 12, 1861. Knowing you all indulge the warmest interest in the movements of the Indiana troops, I have

iron are not the legitimate remedies for interne cine, as well as exotic diseases. The secession movement is not to be judged from Buckhannon to Beverly. He is now on his by the ordinary rules of law and ethics; it is, way from the latter point to this place. Immeprima facie, a giant crime, which can not be diately on his arrival he will attack and carry by argued by any visible attorney, adjudicated by storm the defenses of Laurel Mountain. The any visible bench, or returned by any visible jury; secessionists are blockading all the approaches to in the sight of heaven, and before all the tribunals their lines, by falling trees, with a view of pro of earth, it defies the very rudiments of in- tracting the march of the Federal troops until tellectual analysis, the finest instincts of political succor can come in from Central Virginia. The morality, and all the elements of all the even fall of Beelington, Beverley, Buckhannon, Hutpartially successful experiments of government of tonsville and Phillippa, will open a complete line which there is any record in the world. From the of communication between Parkersburg and the very necessity of the case, it proposes to reverse | mouth of the Little Kanawha, and the very beart that "law whose seat is the bosom of God, and of the Old Dominion east of the Alleghanies.

not, therefore, entitled to "the benefit of clergy," | State will be cleared of the secession armies, and but must be met by the ultima ratio regum. I have hosts of near and dear friends throughout the North, who were honestly impressed last will be fully developed; overwhelming masses of winter by the idea that the unhappy difficulties of troops, under McClellan from the West, Patterour country could be terminated by "compro- son from the North, and the Lieut. General, permise": I know how sincere and laudable was this haps, himself, from Washington City, will conidea, in origin, growth and culmination; I know verge upon Central and Southern Virginia, and its basis was humanitarian-a desire to prevent perhaps for a descent, as early at least as Septhe shedding of blood, the devastation of a beau- tember, upon the rebellious States of the farther tiful land, and the unmeasured increase of the South. volume of the widow's wail and the orphan's tears; but, I confess, I never could believe for a have, undoubtedly, been much heavier than our moment that the "Peace Conference" would re- own; but you will find that all reports of guersult in anything but the development of the stub | rilla fighting are exaggerated. The dead, as a born fact of the impertinency, at any time, and general rule, on the side of the secossionists, are under all circumstances, of opposing the fossilized | buried in the woods, where the graves are obdeductions of garret bred philosophers, the deli scured by leaves : in many instances they are cate remonstances of the "Learned Blacksmith." and the vulgar pleas of the devotees of undis. I am persuaded, however, that the pitc..ed battles

unhallowed ambition. The most important case that has been regis- bills of mortality startling even to the chroniclers tered upon the calendar of time, is on trial at this of the bloodiest wars of this century. hour. As the prosecutor, we have liberty and law; as the accused, despotism and anarchy; as a tribunal, the eternal, irreversible principles of a few days ago, to bring to a sudden close. On truth and justice; as counsel, whatever of intelli- Friday last, at 10 o'clock A. M., we received orgence, honor and courage remains in this poor, ders to advance upon the enemy. The 7th and fallen world. Such is the feast to which we are 9th Indiana were quickly in motion, and half an invited; such are the lofty motives which prompt | hour brought us in full contact with the secession us to action; such are the tremendous conse- camp at Laurel Mountain. The vigilant foe had quences, hidden only from the ignorant, the vain received warning of the operations of Gen. Mcand the superstitious, but which stand forth in Cleilan, and every man had fied. In this haste hold relief, like the cloud-capped mountains, be the secessionists were compelled to leave property fore that enlightened, unbiased vision which can worth at least three thousand dollars. Capt. lift the awful veil of even early futurity. We musdaffer, of the 7th, took possession of a lot of "tarry in the plain," is absolute ruin; to advance. of the United States. About sixty barrels of flour, is to adopt the only course which remains, and we unopened, were found in the quartermaster's deshall have this consolation: our march, at every partment. The camp was literally strewn with step, will be over the newly made graves of hoary goods of every description. Tents, coats, vests, error; our paths will be strewn with flowers, by the pants, shirts, cartridge boxes, axes, pick-axes, hand of beauty; and our conduct will be ratified pocket books, love letters, playing cards, &c., by the opinions, the sentiments and the examples Ac., were every where to be found of the good and the great of every era and every I have not altered my mind, upon personal in-

able to report some severe skirmishing, which it strength. The rifle pits were worthy of the Criwould not be improper, perhaps, to signify by the name of battles. The late force at Phillippa conlog pilings. But, had the proposals of Col. Dusisted of the following regiments, companies, etc.: mont, Col. Milroy, and others, been accepted, Col. Steedman, 14th Ohio; Col. Crittenden, 6th every soldier of the enemy would have been cap-Indiana; Col. Domont, 7th Indiana; Col. Milroy, tured before a tent was struck. 9th Indiana; Col. Bosley-"Guthrie Greys"-6th Ohio: Lieut. Col. Fulton, three companies. 16th Ohio; Lieut. Col. Dickey, three companies, 15th Ohio; about four companies 1st Virginia; miles-was one of which no true soldier could ments of battle. reasonably complain. We reached this place Sunday morning about 8 o'clock, driving in some ing Creek, and stopped for the night. The next straggling horsemen, who fled with great pacifica | morning at 4 o'clock we left the Beverly pike, tion, the balls from our infantry rattling about their ears at every step.

Mr. Elliott's, at whose house Gen. Morris had es and down the precipitous sides of the lofti tablished his headquarters. One mile and a half mountain in Western Virginia. By 12 o'clock in advance of the village, is the entrenched camp we reached the banks of Shaver's Fork of Cheat of the enemy. The location is the foot of Laurel River, in Tucker county. Col. Steedman's men-Mountain, and is one of great strength. We se- 14th Ohio-in the advance, plunged into the cured, from the summit of a lofty hill in the stream and waded to the opposite side. In a few vicinity, a tolerably good view of its defenses, moments the enemy were discovered, drawn up among which appears to be a breastwork, ten or in line of battle, and occupying a strong position, twelve feet in hight. The situation is an admi- three-quarters of a mile distant. rable one, but the rebel troops-some four or five announced to Col. Steedman that he would supthousand strong—have strangely neglected to port him, should be choose to make an attack, fortify the precipitous hills in the vicinity, which will, if the resort shall ever be necessary, be sur-mounted by cannon by the Federal soldiers. From the foe. In a short time the 7th Indiana and the this camp the rebel scouts issue every day and artillery came thundering down the mountain night to watch the movements of our forces and and orders were given to the skirmishers to replunder the loval Virginians of Tygart's Valley. connoiter the enemy's position. The rebels at When we reached this place we found the woods once commenced a rapid retreat, firing before, full of the traitors, and immediate steps were taken to capture or drive them off. Sunday forenoon, Captain Moody, of the 9th Indiana, were killed. was sent out with a company to scour the adjacent hills. In a short time, he fell in with three or four hundred of the enemy, from whom he received a brisk fire. Wm. Girard, one of his men, was shot dead on the spot, and Capt. stream; several of their wagons were still in the Wooly, finding it impossible to continue the fight middle of the swollen waters: the 14th Ohio was in the dense forest, retreated to the camp. The drawn up in battle order on the left bank; the pickets were then placed on every side, and a artillery, [Col. Barnett.] was immediately in the firing commenced between them and the rebels rear of the 14th; a low rail fence and a few trees (the latter concealed in the woods) which contin-ued without interruption, night and day, until Monday evening about 7 o'clock, when some came engaged with the enemy, and poured a gallforty or fifty of our men made a dash at them ing fire upon their lines. Col. Dumont, of the in their hiding places, and pursued them to the 7th Indiana, at once received orders to cross the summit of the ridge, supported by shells from stream, and his regiment, in the face of overour batteries. The assaulting party was drafted whelming numbers moved to the opposite shore. from the 14th Ohio, the 7th and 9th Indiana, and | Two and a half companies of this body in obedi one of the Virginia companies. I never saw vet- ence to orders, immediately charged up the side eran troops acquit themselves more gallantly, of the mountain for the purpose of operating and none could look at these young men, who had upon the left flank of the enemy. At this june never even witnessed a fight involving the use of ture, Col. Dumont received directions to withdraw fire arms, without satisfying himself that the the troops he had sent up the mountain and volunteers engaged in this war are destined to "charge the Ford." In a few moments his whole prove themselves worthy the noble cause in regiment was under way: the right bank of the which they have staked their lives, their fortunes, stream was from twenty to twenty five feet high and their sacred honor. Corporal Boothroyd, of and as there was no room for marching on the the 9th Indiana, in the assault of Monday night, shore, the soldiers struck out into the river, down received a mortal wound in the neck; John R. which, waist deep, they marched two hundred Smith, of the 7th Indiana, was shot through vards, exposed at every step to a deadly fire from the breast, and instantly killed; a young man of the enemy. Upon reaching the Ford, Col. Du-

the 14th Ohio was severely wounded.

royd when the latter was shot, and though the sword, military map, and opera glass, a pocketballs were flying like hail, caught the wounded | book containing \$51 and a variety of letters. man and carried him 20 or 25 rods, in full view of Gen. Robert A. Garnett was a brother-in-law of the enemy, bringing also both his own and his Henry A. Wise. He was a brave and gallant comrade's gun. Smith, of Col. Dumont's regi gentleman, and eminently worthy to have reprement, who was killed on Monday evening, was a sented a better cause than that in which he sac lid, eighteen years old, and of very feeble frame, rificed his life. Sergeant Burlingame, of Capt. His last act was to kill one of the enemy. He, Ferry's company E, 7th Indiana, was the man with three or four others, ventured into the pres- who shot Gen. Garnett. ence of fifty or a hundred armed men, for the The loss of the leader, was the signal for a sake of having a shot. For two days the Fed- general retreat on the part of the Secessionists. eral and Confederate pickets were within hailing The action of the 7th Indiana from the begindistance of each other, and it was easy to hear ning to the end of this battle, is above all praise. the vile execrations heaped by the latter upon the The march down the rapid, swollen river, which former, in which blasphemy and obscenity seemed | was most gallantly led by Capt. Ferry, company emulous of supremacy. Our soldiers answered E, was attended by every species of danger, an them by stepping in front of their breastworks resulted in a splendid triumph. The Indianians and challenging them to come forth from the seemed to vie with each other in their efforts to forest and expose "their cowardly carcasses to bear away the laurels of the hour, and where Enfield rifles," and by reproaching them from there is so much to commend, it is exceedingly difmorning until night with the fact that they were ficult to particularize. Among those whom I not the Virginians of the last century, but a de happened to observe, leading their companies

killed on Sunday, was found buried in the woods. the genuine and accomplished soldier. Capt. One of his arms was sticking out of the ground; Cheek, of Lawrenceburg, and all the commanthe buttons were cut from his coat, the pockets ders of companies in the 7th, are entitled to the were turned inside out and rifled of their contents; warmest thanks of the State which they represent, even the slight ornamental trappings of a private | Col. Dumont's conduct in this battle is everysoldier's raiment, and the strings in the shoes where spoken of in terms of the highest praise. were carried away. Messrs. Smith and Girard He did not ask his men to "go," but to "come," were buried with military honors, in one grave, and shared in person every privation and every near our camp, and amid one of the most terrific danger of the engagement. His counsel has storms ever witnessed even in this region of been of the most segacious character, and he has rocks and mountains. While I write, the body not undertaken a task which he has not performof Mr. Auton is passing to its final home, and ad ed to the letter. yard to morrow.

resurrection morn; and may He who "tempers and the cross fire which the boys of the "Bloody the wind to the shorn lamb" protect brothers and Ninth" opened upon the enemy told with spler

sisters, and parents and children, who, this very The Gallantry and Engagements of the Indiana Reg- moment, are no doubt indulging the fonds iments in Western Virginia-The Battle at Hack- hopes of looking upon the faces of those who er's Ford-A Lies of Indianians Killed and "sleep their last sleep" beneath the soil of

Yesterday afternoon, Colonel Dumont, with five hundred men, accomplished the most hazardous reconneisance of the season. He passed within musket shot of the strongest defenses of the enemy, exposed to cavalry, artillery and five thought that a few paragraphs from this remote thousand infantry. He examined the works of and hitherto almost unknown region of the globe, Laurel Mountain, ascertained the very best would be acceptable to your readers. The Hoosier methods of conducting an attack, and brought soldiers, I need hardly tell you, are making their himself in this short campaign (though he has mark in the "Old Dominion." Step by step they been compelled to labor against every imaginable have fought their way, and demonstrated to the difficulty) a chivalric and scholastic soldier, most experienced military men of the age that worthy any position which may be assigned

volunteers are not only capable of fighting foreign We have been annoyed night and day, since enemies, but of suppressing domestic rebellion; our arrival, by alarms from the outposts. More they have risen far above the petty idea of ignoble than a dozen times the entire force of the camp and uncultivated minds, that powder, lead and have been drawn up in line of battle. The desire for a general engagement is universal, and the delay is occasioned only by the non arrival of Gen. McClellan. As you are aware he passed whose voice is the harmony of the universe;" it is In two weeks all the Western portion of the the native Union men will be able to defend

quietly carried away and handed over to friends. turbed luxury, to the mere animal instincts of between the large armies of Federal and Confederate troops, which must soon occur, will present

BERLINGTON, Tuesday, July 16, 1861. I re-commence the letter which I was obliged,

spection, in regard to the defenses of the enemy. We are at last in sight of the enemy, and are The position, intrinsically, was one of great

A sword valued at \$60 was found by a private of the 9th Regiment. It was the property of Maj. George Harvey Thompson, of Atlanta, Georgia. We were all astounded at the resources of the Col. Barnett's Cleveland Artillery; Capt. Rick rebel forces. Gen. Garnett, however, who was etts' squad of mounted horsemen. Nearly the in command, deemed it advisable not to encumwhole of this force, amounting to some forty six ber his men with provisions, and the wagons, of hundred men, left Phillippa last Sunday morning, which there was an extraordinary number, laden about half-past 12 A. M. The march—twelve with tents, arms, and all the indispensable ele-

We marched on Friday twelve miles, to Leadand moved on in pursuit of the fugitives. The rain fell in torrents, and the march-eighteen The Federal forces at once encamped, and pre miles-was one of the severest on record. Some pared to reconnoiter the surrounding region.

Beelington, of which so much has been written but our troops overcame every opposition. The of late, is a miserable little village, containing trees were cut away and rolled from the road, about half a dozen little frame and log houses. and the artillery and baggage wagons dragged Our camp reached one mile-from Beelington to through mud from nine to twelve inches deep, up during, and after this passage of the river. The fire was returned, and several of the fleeing crowd

Our troops pushed forward, waded the river

and soon came to the third crossing, where occurred THE BATTLE OF HACKER'S FORD The enemy were in the act of passir mont took the road on the right bank of the Yesterday afternoon, a company of scouts, be- stream, and passed through a laurel thicket into lent, ventured into | an oat held and meadow beyond, where he cam the immediate vicinity of the enemy's camp. A into direct contact with the principal forces of the heavy fire was opened upon them, and private rebels. In a short time, he captured a rifled gun, John Auten fell dead on the spot, having been and drove the enemy across the fourth ford. At pierced by a musket ball in the breast. Several this period occurred, perhaps, the most sanguinary of the volunteers have been missed within a few fighting of the buttle. The river separated the days, while quite a number whose names I have combatants; some distance from the stream, was not mentioned, are severely wounded. The fol- a rebel cannon admirably posted for operating on lowing are the locations of some of the men Col. Stedman's regiment. Between this cannon killed since Sunday morning: William Girard, and our troops, was located Gen. Garnett. This 9th Indiana, White county, Indiana; Cor. Booth- officer, who was in command, did everything in royd, 9th Indiana, Delphi, Indiana; John R. his power to rally his men; but while encourage Smith, 7th Indiana, Shelby county, Indiana; ing his forces, by word and example, he received John Auten, 9th Indiana, South Bend, Ind. a ball which penetrated his right lung, causing It is strange how soon the American character almost immediate death. Col. Dumont was accommodates itself to the most extraordinary standing in sight of him, and reached him just in emergencies. The instances of personal daring time to witness his last gasp. He at once diand cool, Spartan courage which have already rected Major J. W. Gordon, of Indianapolis to characterized this fraternal strife, are truly ama- take charge of his personal effects, and see that his body should not lack the courtesies due to a Private A. G. Bierce was near Corporal Booth- fallen enemy. Upon his person were found a

generate race of men who could appreciate the blessings of a liberal Government. through the water, into the enemy's fire was blessings of a liberal Government. On Tuesday the body of Mr. Girard, the scout out the campaign, has exhibited the qualities of

ditions will undoubtedly be made to our grave. The 9th Indiana (Colonel Milrov) in the order of march, was in the immediate rear of the 7th Never did men die in a nobler cause; and may Lieutenant Colonel Dunn, as well as the gallant the bodies of the slain repose in peace until the leader of the regiment, was eager for the fray,